



## THE BOMBAY PLAGUE

Still the Dreadful Disease Continues  
to Demand its Daily Quota  
of Victims.

Europeans Have So Far Escaped,  
Most Native Families Having  
been Visited.

Bombay, Jan. 17.—The plague continues as bad as ever, and there is little prospect of its abating for some time to come. The panic has been renewed and the exodus from the city has commenced with a vengeance. Thousands of people have left the city. They fear the vengeance of the government for the violation of the Queen's Statute. Many officers have suffered in consequence of the clerks taking leave. Many of them were refused leave and were told that they would lose their appointments if they went away, but this does not keep them back. They would rather risk their appointments than stay in Bombay. The larger employers of labor are suffering severely. Establishments in which hundreds of workmen are employed have now only a few people left. The health authorities do not thoroughly appreciate the real gravity of the situation. All their labors are wasted upon temporary arrangements. The leaders of the various communities have taken the matter in hand, and each caste is now arranging to provide separate hospitals for the accommodation and treatment of patients of their own.

The plague threatens to spread through the flight of the natives of the city into other parts of India, and if it reaches the greatly weakened famine sufferers the mortality will be enormous. The natives have been reduced through lack of food to little less than living skeletons in the most heavily stricken districts, and, as such, cannot fail to fall victims by the thousands to the black plague, which threatens to invade Europe through the Mecca pilgrims and other sources for the spread of contagion which are too numerous to mention, the principal of which, however, are the export of rags, linen and other merchandise likely to contain poisonous germs. The mortality here has quadrupled without counting deaths which have occurred among hundreds of thousands who have fled in terror from Bombay, in many cases abandoning their all in the hurried flight from the pestilence. Up to recently Bombay, with its population of about 500,000, enjoyed the reputation of being one of the healthiest cities in India; its sanitary works being equal to those of the European capitals. But all that has changed; the wings of the angel of death are spread over this once busy city. Over one-half of the population has disappeared. Those who remain and are not helpless are preparing to leave this city by rail, water or road, or are contemplating doing so unless there is a change for the better very shortly.

The government officials are seriously alarmed; the native physicians have nearly all left the city, business is paralyzed, the mills are closed or closing, the streets are partly deserted, on all sides are empty houses boarded up or wide open, the passage of funeral parties through the streets goes, on day and night, the burning of grounds or ghats light the skies with their reflections, and line on line of bodies there at the Parsee burial spots are awaiting consignment to the flames or to mother earth.

Harrowing scenes are witnessed all along the roads leading out of the city, where long lines of people of all ages and both sexes, laden with household chattels they are able to save, toil onward, away into the unknown, anywhere to get away from the terrible city of death. The price of food and rentals at the outlying stations have run up into figures which prevent all but the well-to-do from aping to anything more than the shelter of an encampment, and here and there the dread plague has burst out among the refugees, causing consternation and a further scattering of the terror-stricken.

The number of deaths from the plague in this city is now estimated unofficially to be over 2,000, and there are about 170 additional victims daily. The Europeans have been singularly free from contagion up to the present, only three deaths among them being recorded up to date. At Karachi, Poona and Bandra, where large numbers of refugees have sought safety, the plague has broken out in a most threatening form. At Bandra, for instance, 129 deaths are recorded out of 180 cases of the plague, causing consternation even among the physicians. In this centre there are thousands of houses without native servants, nearly all the labor having joined the fleeing multitudes. Employees are helpless because of the desertion of their clerks and porters, and stores are closed on account of the almost utter stagnation of business.

The mortality during the past week here has been unprecedented, running up to 402 per thousand, while the returns of deaths from remittent fever are extraordinarily high above the plague rate, which is naturally interpreted as meaning that numbers of people who have fallen victims of the plague have been officially recorded as having died from remittent fever.

The government officials dread the spread of the plague to the British troops in garrison here, and it is proposed to withdraw them and send them into camp in the best available place on the other side of Bombay harbor. On the other hand there are people who oppose this step being taken on the ground that the presence of British regulars would have a salutary effect on the populace, which might otherwise start rioting and looting.

It is also suggested that the whole city should be isolated and that escape by land-side be prevented by the patrolling of armed troops. It is believed by others that the only radical cure is to drive the remaining natives from the interior of the city inhabited by them and apply the torch to their habitations and burn every place there to the ground. No amount of dislodging work will drive out the horrible scourge, as he rats and even ants, it is claimed, are infected and will carry the pestilence far and wide unless the fire cure is adopted. If this is done, and it does not even unlikely, the whole of the remain-

ing native population will be driven out by the troops to an immense camp which will have been prepared for them. There the natives will be compelled to remain, surrounded by a cordon of troops, until the plague is stamped out or works its worst among the unfortunate, and death finally solves the problem which is now the nightmare of the government officials.

It should be added that the native quarter there could be rebuilt in six weeks under proper sanitary conditions and that therefore the purification by fire might be a godsend to the natives in more ways than one. The camp at Andheri is in a particularly unhealthy state and an outbreak of cholera there seems certain. In addition to a visitation from the plague, water is scarce and what there is of it is filthy. A word of praise is due to the government officials and European doctors. They are showing a fine example to the natives, although many of them have, as a precaution, sent away their families. They are doing everything possible, working day and night, in their efforts to stamp out the hideous pestilence, restore the courage of the faint-hearted, and encourage business as much as possible; but it takes a great deal of heroic example to strengthen the nervous system of the panic stricken nation of India, and the exodus from Bombay therefore continues without abatement.

### WILL BE PUNISHED.

British Expedition to Start Out Against Benin City.

London, Jan. 16.—The British government has not lost any time in making arrangements to avenge Consul Phillips and his party, massacred by the inhabitants of Benin City, west coast of Africa. About fifteen officers sailed today from Liverpool for the Guinea coast, and war ships will follow next week. The British war vessels at that station will furnish a landing of 500 blue-jackets, who, with 300 Hausa troops, will form an expedition which will ascend the river in launches to Sapele. Then this force will march about 25 miles to Benin City, whose most dangerous defense is a fumipart of malaria swamps. The expedition is provided with machine guns and rockets, which are intended to wipe out the King of Benin. It is expected that operations will be finished by the end of February, before the rainy season commences. The march from Sapele is expected to be a ticklish piece of work.

### YOUNG TURK AGITATION.

Placards Distributed Demanding the Sultan Hamid.

London, Jan. 16.—The Young Turk agitation is spreading in the Balkan peninsula. Placards posted on the walls of the town denounce the Sultan. In unmeasured terms. One placard which was torn down by the police of Philibolis was printed in red ink. This has created a great stir and alarm among the Turks, as it is believed to indicate a determination to resort to violent measures. The red placard read: "Sultan Hamid is known to be mad, and our religion prescribes us to kill every mad dog. The Young Turks, who have hitherto abstained from bloodshed, have decided to assume the title of revolutionaries, and in the future will use arms against the Sultan and his followers. If our duty now is to kill, burn and ruin everything connected with the Yildiz Kiosk, We shall blow it up."

The proclamation concluded with calling upon the Turks to seek revenge, informing them that the hour to strike has arrived, and adding: "Let every Moslem do his duty."

### MORLEY AT FORFAR.

Strongly Favors General Arbitration Treaty.

London, Jan. 16.—The Right Hon. John Morley, M.P., in a speech at Forfar, Scotland, praised the proposed Anglo-American arbitration treaty, which he said withdrew even the territorial claims from the tyrannical capitulations and baneful arbitrament of the sword. In strong terms he urged that it should be the urgent prayer of every well-wisher of mankind, that no insults should arise in the senate or elsewhere, to overcloud this new light on the honor of the world of civilized men, or to hinder the consummation of the hopes and ardent wishes of two great nations.

"I agree with those," he continued, "who hope and believe that in the fruition of time, the force of a treaty like this, though only a temporary treaty, may be felt as an example and looked back upon by posterity as a realization of what we now call it—the great event of the nineteenth century. I have always regarded as the most splendid act of Gladstone's splendid career his connection with the Alabama negotiation. The farther we get away from that great transaction the more we see what a beneficial landmark it was in the history of civilization."

After the enthusiastic applause which followed his reference to the arbitration treaty, Mr. Morley turned his attention to the next session of parliament. He said:

"Ireland again fills the public eye. financial revelations beginning a controversy which is going to raise a discussion concerning fundamental questions of taxation deeper than those questions which are of local importance only."

After referring to Lord Castlereagh's speech at Cork, December 14, 1806, in which it was said that England had the American colonies by a blunder, and that the "people of Cork might emulate the example set by the people of Boston on the occasion of the Boston tea party," Mr. Morley continued:

"I fear that we lost the American colonies by a blunder. We shall not lose Ireland no matter what blunder we shall make, but we can lose whatever confidence remains in Ireland in the justice of the imperial parliament."

### Cannibal Travellers.

William Golding, commercial traveler, 120 Esther street, Toronto, says: For fifteen years I suffered untold misery from Itching Pile, sometimes called skin worms. Many and many weeks I had to lay off the road from this trouble. I tried eight other piles ointments. Chase's Ointment cured me completely.

The well known strengthening properties of iron, combined with other tonics and a perfect nerve are found in Carter's Liver Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

## Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrefy in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

**Hood's Pills**  
Insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach.

Rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc., 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

The only pills to take with Hood's Sarapills.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

**Retail Quotations for Farmer's Produce Carefully Corrected.**

Ogilvie's Hungarian flour	\$6.50
Lake of the Woods	\$6.50
Rainier	\$6.25
Superior	\$5.75
XXX	\$5.50
Lion	\$5.50
Premier (Kinder)	\$5.50
Three Star (Enders)	\$5.50
Strong Baker's (O.K.)	\$5.50
Selma	\$5.75
Wheat, per ton	\$37.50 to \$40.00
Barley, per ton	\$30.00 to \$32.00
Middlings, per ton	\$22.00 to \$25.00
Bran, per ton	\$20.00
Groined feed, per ton	\$25.00 to \$27.00
Corn, whole	\$30.00 to \$32.00
Corn, cracked	\$35.00
Cornmeal, per 10 pounds	35c
Oatmeal, per 10 pounds	40c
Rolled oats, (Or. & N. W.)	35c
Rolled oats, (B. & K.) 7lb. sacks	39c
Potatoes, per pound	1½c
Cabbage	2½c to 3c
Cauliflower, per head	10c to 12½c
Hay, baled, per ton	\$13 to \$15
Straw, per bale	.75c
Onions, per lb.	.24 to .50c
Bananas	.24 to .50c
Lemons (California)	.24c to .50c
Apples, Eastern, per lb.	.5c
Oranges (navels) per dozen	.40 to .50c
Oranges (California seedlings) 25 to 30c	
Oranges (Japanese) per box	.40 to .60c
Fish—salmon, per lb.	.10c to .12c
Halibut	.10c to .12c
Fish—small	.8c to 10c
Smoked hoppers, per lb.	.12½c
Eggs, Island, fresh per dozen	.30 to .35c
Eggs, Manitoba	.25c
Butter, creamy, per lb.	.35c
Butter, Delta creamy, per lb.	.35c
Butter, fresh	.30c to .40c
Cheese, Chilliwick	.15 to .20c
Hams, American, per lb.	.16c to .18c
Hams, Canadian, per lb.	.16c
Bacon, American, per lb.	.15c to .18c
Bacon, rolled, per lb.	.12c to .16c
Bacon, long clear, per lb.	.10c to .12½c
Bacon, Canadian, per lb.	.14c to .16c
Shoulders	.14c
Lard	.12½c to .15c
Sides, per lb.	.75c
Meats-beef, per lb.	.75c to 15c
Veal	.10c to .15c
Mutton, per lb.	.10c to .15c
Pork, fresh, per lb.	.10c to .12½c
Pork, sides, per lb.	.8c
Chickens, per pair	\$1.00 to \$1.50

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield News, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for cramps, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver, Canada."

A Cure for lame Back.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes Louden Grover, of Sardinia, N.Y. "After using quite a number of remedies without my benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver, Canada."

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on receipt of price.

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## THE ORIGIN OF GOLD

Mr Trout's Paper Brings Forth a Letter from a Seattle Minister

A Theory Which Fit in Well With The Facts Related by the Miner.

The paper by Peter L. Trout, on the origin of gold found in the sands and streams of the Northwest, which was published on Saturday and also appeared in the Sound papers, has caused Rev. A. L. Hutchinson to write as follows to the Seattle P.L.

"I was deeply interested in the paper on mining by Mr. Peter L. Trout, published Friday morning in the Post-Intelligencer. I was interested because of information concerning placer gold deposits; and more especially because it comes from one who speaks from practical observation, because it is a remarkable theory of the 'Vallian Theory of the Earth's Formation.'

"I have been a student of Professor Vall's annular system for several years. To my mind it supplies the information so much desired by Mr. Trout, and goes far also to support his view that placer gold does not necessarily, if ever, come from quartz veins.

"According to the annular theory the earth has passed through the various geological ages in a series of rings similar to the ring system of Saturn. Each of these rings formed a geological age by being precipitated upon the intensely heated globe, perhaps millions of years ago, and at intervals of long duration.

"The ring containing the heavier materials would naturally be the first to fail. This would act like smothering a fire in the stove with fine fuel; an explosion must necessarily follow, and if the fiery energy thus pent up be of sufficient power, it will throw the finer or lighter particles of debris out into space. This is what occurred after each annular precipitation. These explosions carried into space great volumes of matter in various degrees of density. This tenuous mass became suspended in space by the natural laws of centrifugal force and gravitation.

"Meanwhile the earth continues to revolve upon its axis and the suspended substances form a canopy and then a ring, and thus take up the motion of the earth at a retarded rate of speed. The velocity of the earth's surface decreases as we approach the poles from the equator. Hence the suspended canopy would naturally drop to the position of lesser motion, and by and by lose the centrifugal motion and, yielding to the gravity, would in due time come to rest upon the earth first at the poles.

"This opens to me a delightful field for study, but I will pass it by for the present and come to the placer gold. Now notice: If a great eruption took place, as I have indicated, the result would be that a great volume of meteoric dust would be held in suspension in space. It would contain atomic particles of granite substances, perhaps the ruby sand, among which would be found minute particles of gold—one of the most indestructible of the known metals. This meteoric dust would be present in all of the earlier annular systems, and hence will now be found in different geological formations.

"Now, the first precipitations of the overhanging canopy would occur at the earth's polar regions and take the form of snow. This would assume incalculable proportions; possibly miles in depth. This snow now contains our placer gold. The next annular system extends over the earth in suspension. The temperature rises. The polar snow of the former precipitation now gradually melts, and when the succeeding system falls our vast field of snow becomes the beginning of the great glaciers. This process is repeated until the Neachian age dawns upon the earth.

"According to the annular theory the antediluvians lived in a hothouse climate, under the deluge canopy. After the deluge, which was simply the fierce precipitation of the annular systems, glaciation went rapidly forward, and many, if not most, of the glaciers now in existence are the products of the last age. Now, the older or dead glaciers we should expect to find covered with tertiary substances, like meteoric dust. This is in fact the very condition which Mr. Trout describes in his excellent paper. As time passed on, many of the glaciers were doubtless carried by the newly-melted snows to great distances from their original homes. The rushing, eddying currents of the great ocean, and the ceaseless movements of the tides would gather these glaciers into groups, piling one upon another, and leaving them in some unprotected section along the great shore line of the ancient oceans, or carrying them equatorward, as the laws of the earth's motion would require. These vast fields were deposited in the subsiding oceans or lakes with their treasures of gold, to be hidden away in the sands of the mountain ravines or dried-up ocean beds, just as Mr. Trout tells us is the fact in all this Western country—or at least in Eastern Oregon, Washington and British Columbia.

"Wherever placer gold is found it may be worked, for what it is worth, in 90 per cent. of instances, it will have no direct connection with quartz deposits or ledges, but will be found to be the unloading of some ancient glacier or ice field, which vanished from the earth in that way."

"This theory above explains the vast deposits of gold in South Africa. Of this particular field of gold Prof. Vail, author of the 'Annular System,' writes as follows:

"In this plan of gold deposition we look back into Permian time and see a great vapor canopy laden with its golden wealth, hanging like a molten heaven over the earth. See it part at the equator. One half of it rides slowly to the north world; the other gravitates slowly towards the south world. Thus in the course of centuries it falls amid the snow piles of the arctic and antarctic continents. As time rolls on this continent of snow becomes a continent of ice piled mountain high. \*\*\* We see in imagination thousands of great southern icebergs borne to this spot of ancient

Africa, as in an eddy sea, just as we see them gather to-day off the banks of Newfoundland. There, in warmer waters, they melt and drop their load."

"Now, I am not a mining expert, but Mr. Trout's facts and my theory seemed to fit so beautifully that I could not refrain from recording these conclusions."

## REMARKABLE CASES

Chronic Invalids Raised From Their Sick Beds After Giving Up Hope.

London, Ont.—Henry R. Nicholls, 176 Rectory street, catarrh; recovered. Dr Chase's catarrh cure. 25c.

Markdale—Geo. Crowe's child, itching eczema; cured. Chase's ointment.

Turso, N.S.—H. H. Sutherland, tricheller, piles—very bad case; cured; Chase's ointment. 60c.

Lunen-Wm. Branton, garden, pin worms; all gone. Chase's pills.

L'Anable—Peter Van Allan, eczema for three years. Cured. Chase's Ointment.

Gower Point—Robano Bartard, dreadful itching piles, 30 years. Well again; Chase's Ointment. 60c.

Marysburgh—Nelson Simmonds, itching eczema; cured. Chase's Ointment.

Malone—Geo. Richardson, kidney and liver sufferer; better. One box Chase's Pills. 25c.

Chester—H. Will's son; crippled with

## BOUNDARY DISTRICT

Sends Delegates to Secure Better Freight Rates and a Waggon Road.

Messrs Smalley and McDonnell Describe the District's Trouting Camps.

To the west of Trail Creek and north of the international boundary line is situated a district not so well known as Kootenay but which nevertheless contains equally large and rich bodies of ore. This Boundary Creek district, as it is called, contains an area of over 400 square miles, all of which is highly mineralized. Its ores vary from the simplest free milling to the most complex smelting. The distributing point for supplies for the different camps in the district is Greenwood City which is rapidly growing and is now a place of considerable importance. Surrounding it are Greenwood, Copper, Deadwood, Summit, Brown's and other camps, where large copper-gold ledges are to be found, while in other directions are Skylark, Long Lake, White's, Prov-

er, 90 miles from Greenwood. On the other hand the Northern Pacific carries goods to Marcus, which is only 60 miles from Greenwood. The wagon road from Marcus to Greenwood besides being 30 miles shorter is a fairly good road, while the one from Penticton is for the first fifteen miles almost impassable. The consequence is that goods can be hauled from Marcus to Greenwood for \$1.50 per 100 pounds while the Penticton teamsters make but little money at \$2 per 100 pounds. Mr. Smalley, in discussing the matter with Mr. Cameron showed that this difference in distance and cost of teaming discouraged the importation of goods through Canadian territory. The only way to counteract this was by receiving better freight rates from the C.P.R. Mr. Cameron replied that under the present arrangements with other railway companies, they were compelled to charge the same rates to their terminals, Victoria, as were charged by the Northern Pacific company to Marcus. Mr. Smalley then pointed out that the C.P.R. could get over the difficulty by making Okanagan Falls the terminus instead of Penticton. This would save fifteen miles of hauling over the worst part of the wagon road and the teamsters on this side would then be able to compete on equal terms with those from Marcus. Mr. Cameron promised to discuss Mr. Smalley's suggestion with the officers of the C.P.R., and there is a very good chance of their being carried out.

Mr. Leslie Hill, a mining man of experience, bonded the Jewell and Dinetro Grande claims in Long Lake camp, for \$58,000. Messrs. Farrall and Midgeon of the Parratt Smelting Company, Butte, own several claims in Summit Camp and they have expressed their intention of working them during the coming summer. The Kugh Mining Company are also heavily interested in the Summit camp. During the past year nearly 1500 claims were received in the district and the revenue received by the government was sufficient to warrant its giving more attention to the wants of the district. Mr. McDonald also points out that the district has the additional advantage of having coal and flux. The coal yields nearly 40 per cent in coke and will therefore be of the greatest value for smelting purposes.

Mr. Smalley, as well as other prominent business men of the interior, is anxious to see a railway built from the coast through the Boundary district and on to Kootenay. From a purely business standpoint, the wants of the business men of the district would, in his opinion, be met by the early construction of the railway through the Crow's Nest Pass. By this road eastern wholesale men could send in goods at reasonable prices but in the interests of the province every effort should be made to secure the early completion of the coast railway. Business men in Boundary Creek and Kootenay would prefer dealing with the wholesale men of the

## THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

Considerable Attention Has Been Given to the Question of Irish Taxation.

Forecast of What the Government intends to do for Ireland.

London, Jan. 18.—The Queen's speech at the opening of parliament will refer at considerable length, so it is understood, to the Irish taxation agitation. A great deal of attention has been devoted to the subject. On January 5th the committee of the cabinet consulted Earl Cadogan, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. Gerald Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, on the subject, and since then communications have been constant between the ministers. Leading Unionist members of both houses have been sounded as to the best course for the government to take. The final draft of the speech will be decided upon on Thursday, and will be signed by the Queen in council at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the day after. The ministers who attend the Council will travel from Victoria station by special train and will cross to the Isle of Wight on one of the royal yachts. The accepted opinion in the ministerial circle is that if the subject of Irish financial reform be mentioned at all, it will be an indirect allusion in connection with the government's measure for the constitution of a board of agriculture in Ireland. This bill, which was fully prepared months ago, has been before the cabinet for revision, and is to be re-drafted, a significant fact, suggesting some important changes in its provisions. The bill, besides creating the new Irish department, will empower the board to draw from the imperial exchequer a large annual sum in aid of Irish agriculture and cognate industries, such as the fisheries.

These proposals must fall so lamentably far short of what is demanded as to justify the Nationalist-Unionist coalition in treating them as a mere instalment. The exact line of opposition to the government will not be fixed until after the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech has opened, when there will be a conference between the Nationalist leaders and the members representing the Irish landlord's interests. An interesting question for the government to know is how far the coalition will work together—whether they will limit their combined action to Irish finances or go further. Unionists like Col. Sanderson cannot be expected to abandon their hostility to the old form of home rule, but already it is known that the Irish Unionists who have hitherto opposed all bills introduced by the Nationalists, are ready to rally their opposition, and on some Irish questions to even take united action against the government. Among the foremost Unionist speakers who support the coalition will be Mr. Horace Plunkett, Col. Sanderson and Sir Edward Clarke. The latter holds a brief from the Irish landlord interests, which would likely get the main portion of what may accrue to Ireland when financial redress is granted.

## POLITICAL DINNERS.

Liberal-Unionists Will Continue Their Existence as a Separate Section.

London, Jan. 16.—The Conservative papers announce that the Duke of Devonshire, who excited discontent in Tory quarters by giving a Liberal-Unionist dinner on the evening of the opening of the last session, would not repeat the experiment. The Duke, however, will give his dinner party again on Monday evening. The Liberal-Unionists have no intention of allowing their existence as a separate section to be ignored by the country or their present allies.

The allies of Earl Spencer, who is mentioned as the successor of Lord Rosebery, Liberal leader in the house of Lords, will give a dinner to the Liberal peers. The Earl will preside at a meeting to be held on January 15 to elect Lord Rosebery's successor.

## WORSE THAN STRIKES.

Several of the Large Colorado Mines to be Shut Down.

Denver, Jan. 16.—A special to the Times from Leadville, Colo., says: The crisis in the troubles of Leadville has been reached, and calamity far worse than the strike of the metallic miners has overtaken the camp. For the first time in fifteen years the immense pumps that have drained the big mines on Carbonate hill, the wealthy centre of Leadville, have entirely been pulled out, while the pipe lines connecting with the pumps are to be removed at once. The Maid of Erin pump had a capacity of 1300 gallons of water per minute, and depending upon them were nearly all the great mines of Carbonate hill, and these probably will fill up slowly, so that the down workings may not be touched by the rush of waters for a month or two. It is, however, only a question of time, and a month will undoubtedly find many mines idle as a result of the flood.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of William H. Peck, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Calce, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Sold by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents Victoria and Vancouver.

## Ask your grocer for

**Windsor Salt**  
For Table and Dairy, Pernat and Best

## AT THE GATE OF THE MORNING.

"All classes of society are at this moment anxiously awaiting to enter the era of prosperity."—Mr. Laurier's speech at Montreal.

choreaism and suffering from diabetes, completely recovered. Chase's Pills.

Matchard Township—Peter Taylor, kidney trouble, 30 years; cured. Chase's Pills. 25c.

Toronto—Miss Hattie Delaney, 174 Crawford street, subject to perpetual colds. Cured by Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. 25 cents.

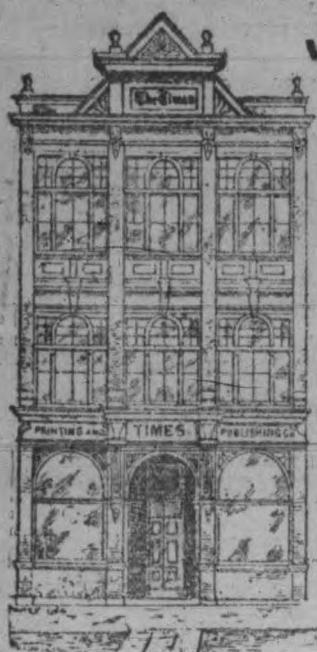
Dr. Chase's remedies are sold by all dealers. Edmanson, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto.

THE SULTAN AND ELECTRICITY.

The Sultan seems to have a curious single life for a monarch, and acts trifly. Some years ago he caused to be erected in the grounds of Yildiz Kiosk a small theatre lighted by incandescent lamps. One day he saw the workers trenching the walls in order to bury the wires leading from the engine room to the theatre, and stopped the work, insisting that the wires should all be placed in sight on poles, as he feared that otherwise they might be used to produce an explosion! He has also an electrical boat on a small lake, an English dog cart driven by electricity, and a tiny electrical tramcar, upholstered in satin and gold, which runs in a circle. It is said that he has never yet ventured inside any of these vehicles; and also that he has forbidden the use of telephones in Constantinople, lest underlings conspiracies should be devised over the wires.

dence and Smith's camps with large bodies of silver-gold ores.

While the district is so rich in minerals of every description, it is in a measure handicapped by the lack of railways and wagon roads. It is blessed, however, with an enterprising people who have not only the fullest confidence in the wealth of their district but are also determined that that wealth will not be dormant if push and enterprise will prevent it. The Boundary Creek Mining and Commercial Association, with headquarters at Greenwood City and the Anaconda Commercial Club, met recently and arranged to come to the coast with the object of endeavoring to secure better freight rates from the C.P.R. and government assistance to build a wagon road from Greenwood to Grand Forks on the Kettle river. This road will run through a pass in the mountains 1500 feet lower than that through which the C.P.R. runs. It will connect with the Boundary Creek road between Summitt and Penticton, which is about fourteen miles. It will run up Elbow creek between Sunnyside and Poco Creek camps, down Fisherman's creek to connect with the road already built up the North Fork of Kettle river. This road will run through a pass in the mountains 1500 feet lower than that through which the C.P.R. runs. It will connect with the Boundary Creek road between Summitt and Penticton, which is about fourteen miles. It will run up Elbow creek between Sunnyside and Poco Creek camps, down Fisherman's creek to connect with the road already built up the North Fork of Kettle river. This road will run through a pass in the mountains 1500 feet lower than that through which the C.P.R. runs. It will connect with the Boundary Creek road between Summitt and Penticton, which is about fourteen miles. It will run up Elbow creek between Sunnyside and Poco Creek camps, down Fisherman's creek to connect with the road already built up the North Fork of Kettle river. 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## The Daily Times.

## BALLOT BOX TAMPERING.

From the proceedings in the Winnipeg and Macdonald election cases, and from the evidence brought out in the prosecution of certain men who acted as deputy returning officers, it is plain that a large amount of tampering with the ballot boxes was done in Manitoba at the late Dominion general election. There was also a very large amount of corruption indulged in on behalf of the Conservative candidates, both of whom acknowledged this by giving up the contest in the courts. But though bribery and corruption are bad, they are mild offences compared with the plot to steal the seats by manipulation of the ballot boxes, and it is to be hoped that the prosecutions for this piece of crooked work will be maintained. That such work was deliberately planned from the start is evident from various circumstances. For instance, it is related of one man who was sent out from Winnipeg to serve as a deputy in Macdonald constituency that he was well known as a gambler and had served a term in jail under a conviction for gambling. In one case the official returns showed 19 ballots marked for Dr. Rutherford, the Liberal candidate, whereas 29 witnesses have sworn that they marked their ballots for him. The plan was to have Boyd ballots ready, and when a pronounced Liberal came to vote one of these would be substituted for the paper marked by the voter himself. For this purpose it was necessary to have deputies who were both deaf and devoid of conscience, and thus it came that men of such shady characters were employed in this capacity. How successfully public opinion in Manitoba was throttled by such disreputable methods may be fairly well known by the time the cases are all heard. It is not at all surprising that Manitoba under this manipulation should have returned a majority to sustain the Tupper combination.

It is to be hoped that the wishes of the Boundary Creek people, in regard to the improvement of transportation facilities, will be satisfied. The resources of the district, now undeveloped, are known to be of great richness, and not only the residents there but the people of the province generally will profit by a proper opening up of the district. Railway connection only can give full opportunity to take advantage of the hidden wealth of that country, but in the meantime much might be done by granting such improvements in the way of roads, etc., as the residents ask.

Nelson papers have announced that the C. P. R. has made a rate of \$5.50 per ton for carrying ores from Slocan points to Nelson, which is just half the rate charged from the same points to Everett and Tacoma. This is taken by some of our contemporaries to mean that the railway company desires to encourage Canadian smelters. This desire is an extremely laudable one, if it is really entertained, and it would be most satisfactory to see the company extend the same policy to all its dealings with this province. So far, it has followed the "all-the-traffic-will-be-yours" policy, regardless of what effect it might have on the development of the province.

The Quebec bishops having found that their mandates had no effect on the people of Quebec, they have decided to tax help Mgr. Langevin with his schools. They no doubt believe that by touching the pockets of their parishioners they will touch their hearts and thus induce them to rise up against the school settlement. Judging from the reception Messrs. Laurier, Greenway and other Liberal leaders received in Quebec, this little artifice, to assist the Tories, will fail.

Eight Conservative members have been ousted by the courts since the general election, while not one Liberal's seat has been successfully attacked. Certain Conservative papers might now recall their moulings on the subject of Liberal bribery and corruption. There is

not much comfort for our Tory friends in the fact that they have no chance whatever of making gains in the by-elections, while they stand to lose ground. The memory of the Cornwall contest is rather a damper on their feelings.

It seems necessary to inform the Colonist that the man Jackson, sent to jail in Winnipeg for obtaining money on false pretences, is not a "notorious Liberal." He was in fact one of the active workers for the return of Mr. Hugh John Macdonald at the late election. It is well to stick to the truth even in small matters.

—Remember the workingman's first friend—the Ross House.

## AN M.P.P. ON YUKON.

To the Editor: At the Board of Trade general meeting yesterday, where I had the honor, by request, to make a few remarks in favor of the opening up of a new route through British Columbia to the Yukon country, so that the merchants of this province might have the opportunity of obtaining a share of the trade of the Yukon, which hitherto has been controlled by our energetic and aggressive neighbors, I was somewhat surprised to find the representative for Cassiar in the provincial legislature, posing as the champion of the present route via Lynn Canal and Chilcotin Pass, and as if not content with the immense region and rich mineral territory which has been placed in his charge by the electors, he has strayed away to "foreign pastures," and turned his back on the development and advancement of his legitimate constituency. He boastfully refers to the fact that as far back as the year 1874 he had navigated the Stikine river, and knew all about it, and stated, by way of rebutting depreciation that I had never been there. Admitting that the M.P.P. did navigate the river Stikine in 1874, he could only have been a raw youth at that time—not likely to know much or care about the country towards Teslin lake, so I think I may safely venture to assert (subject to correction) that he has never been five miles in the interior of the country north or west of the Stikine river. I do not pretend to have been personally at or on the river referred to, but I believe that I know more about north-western Cassiar than the incumbent M.P.P. does. I further say that all that is necessary to be known about the Teslin lake route, which is not known at present, I will take care to become fully acquainted with, when the provincial government has detailed a trustworthy surveyor to ascertain and report on the best location for a trail or road. It was with this object in view that a deputation connected with a memorial signed by over sixty of the leading merchants and business men of Victoria met, on Wednesday last, the minister of finance, the provincial secretary, and the attorney-general, and were most favorably received by them. A similar memorial, signed by nearly fifty of the principal wholesale merchants of Vancouver City has been handed in to the minister of finance. There seems little doubt, but the request of those memorialists, only asking for a "track survey," will be granted, as the expense will only be trifling and properly belongs to the development of the province.

## RESCUED FROM THE RIGGING.

The last Oriental mail advises brought details of the successful efforts to rescue the crew of the wrecked Japanese steamer Himeji-maru under sensational circumstances by a party sent out on the German steamer Siegfried. The rescuers reached the Paracels reef about midday on November 10th, and found the Himeji-maru lying broadside on the northwest side of Bombay reef with a list of about fourteen degrees to starboard. When the Siegfried appeared in sight the rigging of the disabled steamer was manned by the Japanese, who cheered loudly as the ship approached. It was found impossible to approach near the vessel owing to the rough seas.

J. Gilchrist and G. White, who were in charge of the salvage party, pulled off to the Himeji-maru in a small boat, which, on nearing the ship, was capsized, and they were left struggling in the water only to be thrown on a reef by the heavy breakers, escaping with their clothes torn to shreds. On boarding the steamer it was found that all the lifeboats were lost, with the exception of one which was smashed into a shapeless mass. The fore and main topmasts had been taken down, and all the boom sent away to make rafts, which lay alongside the vessel. The engine room, stoke hole and fore hold were full of water, which rose and fell with the tide.

The rescuers were compelled to remain all night on board the stranded steamer and next morning the Siegfried was not to be seen, but about 4 o'clock she was sighted and the Himeji-maru signalled her to be ready early in the morning to launch the lifeboats. Considerable difficulty was experienced in transferring the Japanese and their baggage, as there was a heavy sea on. On the second voyage of the lifeboat, with the chief officer of the Siegfried, the boat was badly smashed on the reef, but she was temporarily repaired. Great annoyance was caused by the Japanese who, in their eagerness to get ashore, without dragging large boxes and other baggage with them into the boats. The captain reported that he had great trouble with the crew when the ship went on shore.

On November 12, however, the crew, with the exception of the captain, the purser, second engineer, a steward, a boy and a cook, were transferred to the Siegfried, and she steamed off to Hongkong. On the voyage up from the reef some trouble arose among the Japanese about the water on board the steamer. The second engineer had reason to interfere in the dispute, when a mob set upon him and he had to seek refuge in the charthouse, and several were noticed with revolvers, knives and sticks in their hands. It was with considerable difficulty that the enraged Japanese were quieted down and persuaded to remove to their own quarters. In

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS  
NATURAL APERTMENT WATER

## Májnyadi János

PROPRIETOR

ANDREAS SAXLEHNER

Purveyor by special appointment to

H. M. the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary.

CAUTION: None genuine without the signature  
of the firm "Andreas Saxlehner" on the label.

## THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

New South Wales has recently moved in the direction of the single tax by imposing a special tax of one penny in the pound on land values, to be offset by a gradual, but rapid, abolition of customs duties. The adjoining colony of Victoria, with much superior natural resources, is strenuously protective, with more "labor" legislation than New South Wales, and iron-clad as to land reforms. The results are:

The Sydney Morning Herald reports "an immense demand for workmen in the building trades," and employers inquiring at the Trades Hall are unable to get men. The Labor Bazaar reports that building mechanics are "beginning to pick and choose their work in a manner rather analagous" to the superintendent, forty men quitting a month having refused to work at current rates, which were "a shilling (24 cents) an hour in the country, with fares refunded if they remained three and four months and finished the job." Two bakers recently refused thirty-five shillings per week and their "keep." A coachsmith recently refused £2 10s (\$2.40) a week. Plasterers, bricklayers and carpenters refused 8 shillings a day. The Sydney Star's "Commercial Review" states that during the last three months nearly every trade in the city has noticed a change for the better in the condition of business, especially the building and shipping trades, in which the demand for men has increased 50 per cent. within two years.

The girl, Fatmeh, is sixteen years old, 25.35 inches high and weighs 8.8 pounds. Smaun, the boy, is hardly fourteen years old, about two inches shorter and weighs about half a pound less than his sister. They were presented to the British Anthropological Society last month by Professor Virchow and aroused an altogether uncommon interest on the part of the scientists. It is said that Prof. Virchow will soon publish a monograph about them. Accompanying the little people are their parents—Monaz Song, the father, and Maschina, the mother—as well as their brother, Jafid-en, who is eleven years old and of normal size. All three are of the true Indo-Chinese type.

## POWDERS COAL AS FUEL.

The use of powdered coal as a fuel is attracting considerable attention in Europe at the present time, and a number of experiments have been made or are still being conducted to determine the efficiency of this method of firing boilers. In some tests made recently at Moabit hospital, in Berlin, three inventors of promising processes—Messrs. Wegener, Friedberg and Schwartzkopf—were invited to take part. In the Wegener plan the fuel is fed into the fire box by a small turbine driven by the draft of the chimney, so that the operation depends considerably on the force of the wind and the temperature of the outside air. Friedberg's system requires considerable mechanical power, as the coal dust is fed by air pressure under forced draft. The action of this plant is said to be hindered by moisture in the fuel. In the Schwartzkopf plan a small rotary brush of steel wire, needling only one horse-power to drive it, supplies the powdered fuel to the combustion chamber, and its action is quite independent of the condition of the fuel, of the weather and of the temperature. In the tests mentioned the Schwartzkopf apparatus proved the most satisfactory. It is reported that at a sugar refinery at Algiers there was a saving of 22 per cent. of fuel, as compared with ordinary combustion on fire bars, while at a cinders furnace in Vienna the saving was 45 per cent. The success of various experiments made up to the present time has induced the managers of the Osterwald sugar refinery to undertake extensive tests and to construct special machinery for grinding the coal into dust. It may be remarked in passing that the proposition to use dust coal is by no means a new one, having been advanced some other years ago in this country and England. The early experiments were unsuccessful on account of the inability of the inventors to produce durable mechanical apparatus for the purpose proposed.

**HOME OF THE HOT DEVILS.**

The greatest natural wonder in Java, if not in the entire world, is the justly celebrated "Gheko Kamdu Gumko" or "Home of the Hot Devils," known to the world as the "Island of Fire." This geological singularity is really a lake of boiling mud, situated about the centre of the plains of Grobogana, and is called an island because the great emerald sea of vegetation which surrounds it gives it that appearance. The "island" is about two miles in circumference and is situated at a distance of almost exactly fifty miles from Solo. Near the centre of this geological freak immense columns of soft, hot mud may be seen continually rising and falling like great timbers thrust through the boiling substratum by giant hands and then again quickly withdrawn.

Besides the phenomenon of the boiling mud columns there are scores of gigantic bubbles of hot slime that fit up like huge balloons and keep up a series of constant explosions, the intensity of the detonations varying with the size of the bubbles. In times past, so the Javanese authorities say, there was a tall, spiral-like column of baked mud on the west edge of the lake, which constantly belched a pure stream of cold water, but this has long been obliterated and everything is now a seething mass of bubbling mud and slime, a marvel to the visitors who come from great distances to see it.

A Good Deal in a Few Words.  
"I paid a Toronto specialist on cash a large sum of money, but I got no benefit. I tried them all, but finally, almost in despair, and assuredly without any faith, I tried Chase's Catarrh Cure. It is all that it is recommended, which is saying a good deal in a few words." Joel Rogers, clerk, Division Court, Boston. Improved blower in each 25c. a box.

## RUSSIA PLANNING A BIG NAVY.

A correspondent of a London newspaper directs attention to the New York Post, to the strength of the Russian navy, and the enormous increase of it which is now projected. The amount to be spent for this purpose up to 1906 is \$800,000,000 rubles. The two triple-screw steamers Palade and Diana, which are to be ready soon, have each 6630 tons displacement and 11,610 horsepower, and it is expected that their speed will be about twenty-two knots. The cost of each of them, without their armament, is estimated at 2,336,000 rubles. Russia has a strong fleet in the Baltic sea, another in the Black sea, a third in the Pacific and will soon have a fourth in the Arctic ocean, as a port has been discovered on the Murman coast, which is to be connected with Finland by railway. The chief port in the Black sea is Nikolaev, which has the largest drydock, but it will soon be surpassed by Sevastopol. The chief naval base in the Black sea, more transports at present could be rendered very useful in war by their transformation into swift cruisers. The chief Baltic arsenal of the Russian navy is Cronstadt, but it has a formidable rival in Lihia, although it is doubtful whether the latter is ice free. It has, however, the great advantage of lying much farther west than Cronstadt. The naval headquarters in the Pacific are at Vladivostok, but the Russians hope soon to have a better station at Port Lazareff, or some port still further south and also free from ice. The value of points on the French coast, which the Russians have been permitted to use in common with the French Mediterranean, the Atlantic and the Indian oceans is evident, but the Russian government nevertheless is building war ships of great capacity in order to be absolutely independent.

Anemia means "want of blood," a deficiency in the red corpuscles of the blood. Its cause is found in want of sufficient food, dyspepsia, lack of exercise or breathing impure air. With it is a natural repugnance to all fat foods. Scott's Emulsion is an easy food to get fat from and the easiest way of taking fat. It makes the blood rich in just those elements necessary to robust health, by supplying it with red corpuscles.

For sale at 20 cents and \$1.00 by all druggists.

SCOTT & DOWD, Boston, Mass.

## A Good Thing

... Bears Repetition.

The fact that we are still in the Merchant Tailoring business, and continue to uphold the reputation established by a long business career, is a good thing.

SEE ..

## Our Direct Importations of Fall Woolens

Should be inspected by you before you order that Suit or Overcoat. Prices Satisfactory.

## A. GREGG &amp; SON,

MERCHANT TAILORS, YATES STREET

## Peremptory And Unreserved Sale

OF

Farm Property.  
By Order of the Owners  
JOSHUA DAVIES

Has been instructed to sell by

## Great Importers Public Auction

Thursday, 4th day of Feb. 1897

At 12 o'clock noon, on the premises

All that piece or parcel of land situate in Victoria District, British Columbia, and known by the name of lot two (2) and Subdivision C, Lot three (3), section 19, block 19, in said district, according to a map or plan deposited in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, and numbered 225, containing thirty-five (35) acres, more or less, known as

## "Craigends"

Together with all buildings and improvements which comprise Two-story Dwelling House, 8 rooms, Barn, Laborers House, Root House, Boiler House, Chicken House, Pigsty, Woodshed, Fruit Shed, Implement Shed, Double Action Pump, together with the Nursery Stock, Implements, Tools, Horses, Cow, Chickens, Express Wagon: 666 Fruits, Cherry, Apple and Crab Apple Trees.

All the above to be sold on lot as a going concern.

For full particulars apply to Messrs. Yates & Jas. Davies, at Bastion St., where the inventory can be seen.

TERMS CASH.

JOSHUA DAVIES,  
Auctioneer.

MINES

## MINING SHARES FOR SALE

## Special Quotations.

## Wrought Iron and Brass Goods

## PLATED WARE, ETC.

## FINE ASSORTMENT OF

## BLANKETS, FLANNELS,

## UNDERWEAR, UMBRELLAS AND

## WINTER CLOTHING.

## IN STOCK AND ARRIVED.

## VICTORIA, B.C.

## All Ladies

## Know that to make a cake good baking powder and the finest flavoring extracts are necessary. GOLDEN WEST extracts and baking powder are absolutely pure. All good grocers keep them. They are the best.

## ESTABLISHED 1884.

## Victoria Loan Office

## 43 Johnson Street.

## MONEY TO LOAN

## On any approved security. Business strictly confidential.

## Private entrance Oriental Alley.

## F. Landsberg, Prop.

## P. O. Box 666. feb 2-1.

## Dry Goods Business for Sale.

## Tenders will be received by the undersigned

## for the sum of \$10,000 for the purchase

## of the stock held in the Victoria

## and good-will of the late W. Craft, situated at

## No. 22 Douglas street, Victoria.

## The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

## For further particulars apply to

## W. G. CAMERON, Executor.

## del1

## BALMORAL HOTEL.

## A. W. MORE &amp; CO.

## Mining Brokers.

## 70 Douglas Street.

## MINES.

## Gold, Silver, Copper and Iron

## Mines and Prospects in all parts

## of the Province

**OUR SPICES,**  
like our drugs, are of the  
**BEST QUALITY.**

**BOWERS**—he dispenses Prescriptions,  
No. 100 GOVERNMENT STREET,  
(Near Yates Street).  
Victoria, B.C.

**LOCAL NEWS.**

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Dinner at the Wilson 25c.

Lunch 25c. at the Oriental.

Meal tickets \$1 at the Wilson.

First class shave, 10c. 101 Douglas street.

New Goods just received and cheap for cash at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

Short orders 25c. at the Wilson.

This evening a social will be given by the Philharmonic club in the Philharmonic hall, Fort street.

The new board of school trustees will hold their first meeting on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock.

"Built like a watch"—Sterling.

Wanted—Girls (experienced hands) for the manufacture of shirts, pants and overalls. Apply to Lenz & Leiser, Yates street.

The Y. M. C. A. popular concert on Wednesday evening was fairly well attended. The programme, which was a very good one, was well-received.

The local agents of the Ater Light Company intend taking action to prevent the sale and use of the Weisbach light, which has been declared to be an infringement of the company's patent.

Wifred Lucas, baritone, A. O. U. W. Hall, Tuesday, 19th.

On Saturday afternoon and in the evening the Grover Company played "Cud the Tomboy" to fairly large audiences. To-night the Grovers close a rather successful engagement in Victoria with "The White Slave."

A large audience attended the weekly band concert given by the Fifth Regiment band at the drill hall on Saturday evening. The programme included several solos by Mrs. C. A. Keesing, of San Francisco, as well as many selections by the band.

Mr. Clement Rowlands—A. O. U. W. Hall, Tuesday, 19th.

Why has the growth of the Masons exceeded that of all other similar and good organizations? Because people readily comprehend the spiritual advantages of a membership in this side as compared with the best of similar organizations.

Donations to the Refuge Home are gratefully acknowledged from Mr. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. Pendray, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Flett, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Gordon Grant, Miss Holmes, Mrs. Shakespeare, First Presbyterian church social, Epworth League, Temperance Hall, several friends.

Mirth and music, mixed in just the right proportions to suit the popular taste, is to be found in the "Dazzler," which will be seen at the Victoria theatre to-morrow and Wednesday evenings. The very latest songs, the newest dances and the freshest wit have been put into the piece this year. Will West, the favorite singer, Ida Rogers, the dainty soprano, Max Miller, the artistic German comedian, Griffin and Cowper, the eccentric dancers, Minnie Cline, the topical songstress, Mirzah, the whirlwind dancer, Biggs and Sanger, the brilliant duetists, will all be seen and heard in new and taking specialties, while the piece is running over with catchy medleys and fetching dancings by the entire company. Everywhere the show is spoken of as bright, breezy and more full of ginger and go than ever before. The Ladies' Quartette has made an emphatic hit in every city and become the talk of the town.

The credulous Colonist has swallowed that Miocene story and is determined to stick to it, despite the fact that those interested in the sealing industry are having a laugh at its expense. It published the story on Friday (three weeks after it was first told on Wharf street) and told its readers that Captain Balcom was leaving for the east on Sunday to bring out the Miocene. On Saturday the second edition of the paper appeared and it was then announced that Captain Seward was also going east on Sunday. Although Sunday has come and gone, Captains Balcom and Seward are still in the city. The two captains would like to assist the Colonist in freeing itself from the ludicrous position in which it has been placed by its own credulity. It would be a safe wager that the H. R. Co.'s sales will take place, prices for sealskins may be extremely low, but still the Miocene will not leave their country.

**Awarded**

Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

**PRICE'S**  
**CREAM**  
**BAKING**  
**POWDER**

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

comfortable homes for sealing canoes, not discard their plows for spears.

Mr. G. J. Burnett, A. O. U. W. Hall, Tuesday, 19th.

On Wednesday evening Dr. Lucas will lecture in A.O.U.W. Hall on Imperial Federation.

The postponed meeting of the Young Men's Liberal Club will be held this evening in Philharmonic hall.

The revival meetings at the Metropolitan Methodist church will continue every evening throughout this week.

John Forbes appeared before Police Magistrate Macrae again this morning charged with vagrancy. He was remanded until tomorrow morning.

Mr. McGregor has posted a notice of motion, that the city assessor shall begin to make the assessment roll of the municipality of the city of Victoria on Wednesday, the 20th inst., and complete and return the same to the clerk of the municipal council on or before Saturday, the 8th of May in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Clauses Act, 1896.

Grand concert—A. O. U. W. Hall, Tuesday, 19th, 50c. and 25c.

The case of the Pathfinder was continued by the Belling Sea Claims Commission this morning. William Munroe was again on the stand and under cross-examination of Mr. Dickinson gave evidence as to his dealings with A. J. Bechtel and as to the citizenship of Bechtel. The case was continued this afternoon.

On Lee, who was in charge of the arrangements for the big Chinese funeral which took place last week, was summoned to appear in the police court this morning for not paying due of the hackmen who drove the party to the cemetery in full. The hackmen wanted \$3 for the trip; On Lee wanted to pay \$2. So the matter was brought before the police magistrate, who ordered On Lee to pay the hackmen in full.

Bairstow William Thompson, of the Fifth Regiment, has just received from the depot of his late regiment in England a medal for his services during the Indian Mutiny with two clasps. One—and this he makes a point of—the Fall of Lucknow, and the other for the Fall of Lucknow. To those who are old enough to remember, these were the important items of the news. Mr. Thompson says: "Better late than never."

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## British Columbia.

VANCOUVER.

The case of Johnston, one of the Hawaiian exiles, against the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company, has been withdrawn, and it is reported that the case of Mueller may be settled on the same basis as the Cranston case, viz., by paying the plaintiff \$1000.

The members of the Law Association have bound themselves by resolution not to make application for the position of city solicitor under the present notice, and absent members will be notified.

The annual election of officers of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council was held last night. Mr. George Bartley, of the World, was elected president; C. McDonald, vice-president; Walter Hepburn, re-elected secretary; J. Lloyd, treasurer; W. Brand, statistician.

In the case of the Bank of Montreal vs. Major & Elbridge, which has created considerable interest in the city, Mr. Justice McColl submitted five questions to the jury, which were answered in favor of the plaintiffs, and judgment was given accordingly.

DUNCANS.

The polling for the contested seat of counsellor of Quesnelham ward resulted in the following vote being cast: W. C. Duncan, 28; Elias Castley, 25.

## NEW WESTMINSTER.

A alarming rumor was current on Friday that Mr. P. E. Kitchen, M.P.P., who has been seriously ill for some days, was dead. Enquiry by telephone at Chilliwack elicited the information that Mr. Kitchen had had a very bad run, but, at latest accounts, was considerably improved.

Municipal elections were held in the country districts on Thursday, and the following results were obtained: Burnaby-Reeve, T. C. Schon re-elected by acclamation; councillors, Cridland, Stride, Cliff Lederer and Sprott. Chilliwack-Reeve, T. L. Kitchen, re-elected by majority of 1 votes over T. C. Higginson; councillors, Lieckman, J. Reeve, George Marshall, H. Kipp, J. Armstrong and Henry Smith. Surrey-Reeve Armstrong re-elected by a majority of four; councillors, C. C. Cameron, John Bogstrom, T. Cookway, John Keary and Wm. Figg.

## QUEENSLAND FORKS.

Work on the dam of the Golden Queen Comptoy is progressing steadily. Men applying so far have been well worked. The camp is well arranged and the men are comfortable. The wage paid as a rule are \$2.50 per day, a charge of \$1.00 per day for board, the work has been the means of keeping about 200 men in this vicinity who could otherwise have been obliged to go for the season, and has added much to the prosperity of this place.

It is reported that Mr. Pierson, of Victoria, has made arrangements about mapping in high-water on the ditch leading to water to some of the claims along the right-hand bank of the North Fork, going up from the Forks. The claims controlled by the company mentioned are known to be highly valuable and it is to be hoped that the season of will see water turned on some of the end. It is also reported that work on a dam across the North Fork will soon resume.

A discoverer of quartz on the South Fork near the end of the Caribou-Hydraulic Company's ground is arousing considerable interest. There is a large ledge distinctly traceable on both sides of the Fork and three locations have far been made. It is a rusty, iron-stained quartz filled with sulphurates, 30 to 40 feet in width. It is well known that the country north of this ledge has many quartz ledges carrying gold, silver and lead.

## LILLOOET.

B. C. Mining Journal. The Snowshoe group of mines, New-Helmore, Sparrow, Brett Brothers, Marshall, etc., owners are under bond and it is expected the sale will shortly be consummated.

Within the past three weeks ten more mines have been staked out behind the Ample mine, toward Seaton Lake, so ten or twelve claims from which promising specimens have been brought up have been located.

The Alpha Bell group, which was sold to Messrs. Smith and Lasher, has begun operations and the indications are at a large amount of work will be done next season. Some quartz claims have been located and secured within the past few days Taxion creek, a tributary of Bridge creek.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

People familiar with the conditions under which the world is supplied with rubber say that there is reason to fear that the destruction of the trees producing this precious substance is proceeding at a rate which may have disastrous consequences in the near future. That the price of the raw gum has not advanced more rapidly than it has in the last few years is due, they say, not to an intelligent cultivation and multiplication of the rubber trees, but to the complete lack of foresight that characterizes the inhabitants of the South American forests. The sudden vague of the bicycle and the universal use of electricity have vastly increased the demand for rubber and so far the demand has been met without trouble, but the present chief source of supply is limited, and unless new ones are found or new methods are adopted, several industries may soon be seriously embarrassed. Rubber is a substance as seriously unique and as difficult to replace as is known to man. Fortunately, however, it is produced by more than one plant, and the utilization of new species has already begun. None of them compare with the two found in the valley of the Amazon, but commercially important quantities of the gum come from each of a dozen plants growing in almost as many tropical countries. The Landolphi, a climbing vine of Central Africa, seems to be the most likely of them all to take the place of the Brazilian trees if the latter are doomed to extinction.—New York Times.

## NEW YORK'S GREATEST SCENE.

New York's famous thoroughfare, Broadway, has been the scene of some wonderful events. But the one scene which still stands as the most remarkable is the grand opening of Louis Kossoff's famous side up Broadway, in 1851. Kossoff had already seen and passed through a crowd of 500,000 people in his triumphal ride up the great thoroughfare. The culminating moment, however, occurred when the great Hungarian patriot reached the corner of Broadway and Ann street. The sight that burst upon him staggered him for the moment. In the open square directly before him was massed together a quarter of a million of people, and when this vast concourse broke into a united cheer Kossoff was fairly bewildered. No man saw this great event so well and so advantageously as did Parke Godwin, the veteran New York editor, and Kossoff's closest friend in America. Mr. Godwin was with Kossoff, and for the first time he will now tell the story of the marvelous event in the February Ladies' Home Journal. The actual scene at Ann street will also be shown in a picture by De Thulstrup, showing Kossoff in his carriage as the great scene burst upon him,

## Corporation of the City of Victoria

## Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1896.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
LINKED FUNDS.		LINKED FUNDS.	
Waterworks Loan By law.		Waterworks, issued 1874.	
\$1873	\$ 79,319 91	due 1890.	
Waterworks Loan By law.		Waterworks, issued 1871.	
1877.....	13,779 61	due 1892.	
Public Lighting By law.		Corporation, issued 1874.	
1892.....	7,914 15	due 1890.	
Drain g. By law, 1883.		Police Lighting, issued 1875.	
Waterworks By law, 1880.		due 1895.	
1883.....	18,846 41	1875.....	
Gas Works By law.		1875.....	
1889.....	5,200 03	1875.....	
Johns - e. Sewer & Dr.		1875.....	
1888.....	8,653 9	1875.....	
Waterworks & Sew. 1888.		1875.....	
Sew. roadsides 1888.		1875.....	
Sewage By-law, 1889.		1875.....	
Sewerage By-law, 1890.		1875.....	
Public Market Site By-law		1875.....	
1890.....	2,636 81	1875.....	
Fire Department By-law.		1875.....	
1890.....	3,911 30	1875.....	
Fire Mill Bo. By law.		1875.....	
1890.....	2,814 13	1875.....	
City Hall Addition By law, 1891.		1875.....	
1891.....	5,829 77	1875.....	
Cemetery By-law, 1890.		1875.....	
Sewerage By-law, 1891.		1875.....	
Public Market Site By-law		1875.....	
1891.....	18,212 16	1875.....	
Fire Department By-law.		1875.....	
1891.....	2,636 81	1875.....	
Fire Department Building By-law.		1875.....	
1891.....	3,911 30	1875.....	
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Sewerage By-law, 1891.		1875.....	
Public Market Site By-law		1875.....	
1891.....	18,212 16	1875.....	
Fire Department By-law.		1875.....	
1891.....	2,636 81	1875.....	
Fire Department Building By-law.		1875.....	
1891.....	3,911 30	1875.....	
Fire Mill Bo. By law.		1875.....	
1890.....	2,814 13	1875.....	
Cemetery Addition By law.		1875.....	
1891.....	5,829 77	1875.....	
Cemetery By-law, 1890.		1875.....	
Sewerage By-law, 1891.		1875.....	
Public Market Site By-law		1875.....	
1891.....	18,212 16	1875.....	
Fire Department By-law.		1875.....	
1891.....	2,636 81	1875.....	
Fire Department Building By-law.		1875.....	



A SHORT SUPPLY

News Received from the Other Side  
Indicates a Great Scarcity  
of Meats.

Famous Yakima County Supply  
Reported to be on the verge  
of Exhaustion.

News has been received from the cattle producing districts of the States which has caused uneasiness all along the coast from Southern California to British Columbia. The scarcity of meats is reported as unparalleled in the annals of the meat business on the Pacific coast. There is a shortage of pork and there is very little beef and mutton to be had in the markets. The buyers of San Francisco are coming as far north as Portland, and some even as far as Seattle for supplies. The Frye-Bruhn Meat Packing Company, of Seattle, all but ceased packing about two weeks ago, as they are unable to obtain enough supplies to keep them going. But seventy-five hogs per day are being slaughtered. The usual number before they became so scarce was two hundred and seventy-five. This company has a million pounds of dry-salted sides put away, in case of necessity, and rather than touch any of this, which cost them but 20 cents per pound on foot, they are paying 4 cents per pound for all the live hogs they can get.

At Yakima 900 steers are being fed, and rather than break in on this stock every corner of the country is being searched for supplies. Did they not reserve these steers they would be confronted with a serious dilemma in April and May. But for this foresight the Yakima country would all but be a failure then.

The Frye-Bruhn Company are salting the hams and shoulders of every hog they slaughter, the remainder of the carcass being used for the regular trade. Trade in mutton, it is reported, is now being gone at a loss, as sheep are very scarce. The Frye-Bruhn Company bought 2000 wethers at Yakima last week at \$3.50 a head, and as the average weight was about 40 pounds, and they were sold for 4 cents per pound or \$2.40 a carcass, not taking the pelts into account, which would reduce the loss somewhat, a loss of about \$1.10 a carcass was entailed.

There are plenty of sheep in the country, but they are not fat enough yet. Flocks were penned up in the fall and breeding began; then a break in the weather occurred and the barns were let down and the sheep turned out to graze, consequently they are lean, lame and unfit for market purposes. Seattle at present is about the cheapest market on the Pacific coast. Portland, which is generally cheaper than Seattle, is now selling at a cent and a half per pound higher. Mutton is now being sold in Seattle for 7 cents, and at this price the butcher will just realize what he himself paid, not to speak of profit.

It will be August at least before the normal condition of the market is again reached.

Mr. Gillies, of the British Columbia Cattle Company, when seen this morning said that no uneasiness need be felt in British Columbia. A sufficient supply of meats has been arranged for a long time to come. Mutton in this city is now selling at \$2.60 cents per pound whole, and sufficient for the wants of British Columbians is obtainable at that price. Should the Yakima country and adjacent districts on which British Columbia at present depends for her supply of mutton prove a failure a cargo could at any time be imported from the antipodes.

As to beef and pork, etc., the provincial ranges, Manitoba and the Northwest are able to supply more than enough to keep all the stores in this province going. So, at least, as far as this province is concerned, no fears need be entertained of a meat famine.

#### MAKING A HORSE JOCKEY.

Much Painful Training to Undergo Before a Boy is Fitted to Ride.

Among the many who are interested in racing, probably but few pay any attention to the jockeying and mauling undergone by that unfortunate although much envied class of men, the jockeys. Some men—very few—are really born jockeys. They are of that small build which is essential for their work, they are blessed with a constitution that does not "run to fat," and at the same time they are endowed with the nerve and resolution necessary to their calling. Many lads, however, who by their build give promise of making good jockeys are, as they turn to manhood, cursed with the tendency to lay on flesh, but having once tasted the excellence, and also, it may be, satisfied at the profits of a jockey's life, will not give it up without a struggle notwithstanding the warning of the sages. To those the life is one of misery, almost torture, from training down, interspersed, no doubt, with periods of gaiety which are almost if not quite as dangerous to health as those during which the poor fellow has to do penance in sweating off the effects of his indiscretions. Probably no criminal

to whom hard labor is meted out as a punishment undergoes such labor on such a low diet as the jockey who is wasting himself, so as to seem with another duckly fellow whose nature runs less to fat. In the hottest weather he plies on clothes and takes sharp walks. He labors hard, and the more he sweats the more he thinks he has done his duty. Then comes the puzzle. After the labor there is appetite; after the sweating there is thirst—but the food must be strictly limited, and the drink must be for naught. The privation is horrible. Training for condition is bad enough, and it has made many a good fellow throw athleticism to the dogs, but training for weight is a far greater infliction. There are so many pounds to be got off and so many days or weeks in which to do it. By physie, by sweating, by hard labor and by starvation it has got to be done, and that in a certain time.

As an instance of continuous self-delusion there are few positions which will compare with that of a jockey when he is working himself down to scale. A man in ordinary condition hardly varies in weight from day to day, whatever he may eat or drink; and many men leading fairly irregular lives keep their weight almost without change for months, and even years. It is not so, however, when training has brought down the weight far below its natural level. Under such circumstances every cell in the body seems hungry and athirst, and moisture is sucked up as by blotting paper. Jacks and trainers are wont to tell stories of the weight laid on as the result of small indiscretions in diet, and it is gravely stated that a pint of stout libated by a thirsty waster is computed to put on three or four pounds! Of course, such things cannot be, and the laws of nature are not altered, even for jockeys; nevertheless, it is certain that, when trained down to a certain pitch, any excess of fluid over a minimum which has been attained is not exercised, but goes entirely to the tissues, and thus to the increase of weight. It is unnecessary to point out how injurious to health it must be to play such pranks with the constitution over and over again. Health depends largely upon the maintenance of a due and orderly relation between the assimilative and the excretory functions, relations which are entirely perverted in the life of the jockey. At one period he derives his nutrients from food like the rest of mankind; at other times, and for long spells, he subsists largely upon his own tissues. Many hours down under the strain, either in consequence of fluids drunk or insufficient to enable the excretory organs to perform their functions properly, or from the starvation telling on the nervous system before it affects their flesh, while others throw off the effort, rather than continue this miserable system of starvation which is involved in keeping the scales on the right side. —Albany Journal.

#### VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmer's Produce Carefully Corrected.

Ogilvie's Hungarian flour	\$0.50
Lake of the Woods	\$0.50
Rainier	\$0.25
Snowflake	\$0.25
XXX.	\$0.50
Premier (Enderby)	\$0.50
Three Star (Enderby)	\$0.50
Strong Baker's (O.K.)	\$0.50
Salem	\$0.50
Wheat, per ton	\$37.50 to \$40.00
Barley, per ton	\$30.00 to \$32.00
Millets, per ton	\$22.00 to \$25.00
Bran, per ton	\$20.00
Ground feed, per ton	\$25.00 to \$27.00
Corn, whole	\$30.00 to \$32.00
Corn, cracked	\$35.00
Cornmeal, per 10 pounds	25c
Oatmeal, per 10 pounds	30c
Rolled oats, (Or. or N. W.)	3c
Rolled oats, (B. & K.) 7lb. sacks	3c
Potatoes, per pound	1½c
Cabbages	2½c to 3c
Cauliflower, per head	10c to 12c
Carrots, per ton	\$13 to \$15
Straw, per bushel	75c
Onions, per lb.	24 to 4c
Bananas	40 to 50c
Lemons (California)	25c to 35c
Apples, Eastern, per lb.	5c
Oranges (navels) per dozen	40 to 50c
Oranges (Californian) 25 to 30c	
Oranges (Japanese), per box	40 to 60c
Fish—salmon, per lb.	10c to 12c
Halibut	10 to 12c
Fish—small	8c to 12c
Smoked bladders, per lb.	12½c
Eggs, Island, fresh per dozen	30c to 35c
Eggs, Manitoba	25c
Butter, creamery, per lb.	35c
Butter, Delta creamery, per lb.	35c
Butter, fresh	30c to 40c
Cheese, Chilliwack	15 to 20c
Hams, American, per lb.	10c to 18c
Hams, Canadian, per lb.	10c to 18c
Bacon, American, per lb.	15c to 18c
Bacon, rolled, per lb.	12c to 16c
Bacon, long clear, per lb.	10c to 12c
Bacon, Canadian, per lb.	14c to 16c
Shoulders	14c
Lard	12½c to 15c
Sides, per lb.	72c
Meats—beef, per lb.	73 to 15c
Veal	10c to 12c
Mutton, per lb.	10 to 15c
Mutton (whole)	8½c
Pork, fresh, per lb.	10c to 12½c
Pork, sides, per lb.	8c
Chickens, per pair	\$1.00 to \$1.50

THE LATEST CIRCULAR.

Priests Ordered to Read it in Quebec Yesterday.

Quebec, Jan. 18.—The reading of Archdeacon Beguin's circular created considerable sensation in some cases. Father Bennett, of St. John's, Esq., a member of the congregation who has received an official document from a superior, part of which he said: "I read to you, being ordered to do so."

In Cape St. Paul, Port Neuf county, the Rev. David Gosselin, curate, director of Le Semaine Religieuse, of Quebec, accompanied the reading of the circular with some extremely severe comments, in which he denounced Laurier and all of his supporters as the "infernal gang."

At Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 18.—Wm. McBride, assistant postmaster, and J. W. Cunningham, stamp clerk, at Salt Lake postoffice, are in custody in the United States marshal's office on a charge of embezzlement. The former is said to be short in his accounts \$4000 and the latter to the amount of \$3000. McBride of Spokane, Wash., has been in the postal service here for seventeen years.

#### SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

##### FOOTBALL.

Y. M. C. A. V. COLUMBIA.  
At Beacon Hill on Saturday afternoon the Y. M. C. A. won the second match of the intermediate series from their opponents, the Victoria Columbias. There was a large number of spectators and the match was hotly contested. Both teams put up a fine combination game, but the Y. M. C. A. won the only two goals scored. Mr. R. Livingstone made an impartial referee.

The Victoria Rugby Football Club scored another victory on Saturday afternoon, winning from the Fifth Regiment team with a creditable score of 21 points to nil. Mr. R. E. Billingshurst acted as referee. On Saturday next the Victoria club will meet the Hornets of Nanaimo.

##### GOLF.

INVITATION TOURNAMENT.  
Thirty couples enjoyed themselves at the invitation golf tournament given by Mr. and Mrs. Burton on the Oak Bay links on Saturday afternoon. Several handsome prizes were presented by Mr. and Mrs. Burton and the players after the tournament enjoyed the tea provided by the hostess. Below are the scores:

Mrs. F. Barnard and Lieut. H. W. Gordon ..... 92 12 80  
Mrs. Langley and C. M. Roberts ..... 93 7 83  
Miss Cornwall and Mr. Joe A. W. Jones ..... 91 10 84  
Miss Hathaway and Col. F. Raw ..... 98 12 85  
Miss Eva Lowen and H. R. Rogers ..... 130 9 91  
Mrs. W. A. Ward and C. B. Williams ..... 98 12 92  
Miss Harvey and H. Samson ..... 100 13 92  
Mrs. Hawthorne and O. H. Van Dine ..... 98 11 94  
Miss D. Drake and Capt. H. Charlton ..... 98 12 94  
Miss Prior and R. Morrissey ..... 118 10 98  
Miss Aspinwall and S. F. Morley ..... 112 13 99  
Miss Keefe and A. G. McRae ..... 111 10 98  
Miss K. D. Moore and Mr. W. C. Miller ..... 112 13 98  
Miss B. Foster and G. S. Holt ..... 124 13 115  
Miss Brady and W. E. Oliver ..... 104 7 100  
Miss Drake and Dr. B. D. Smith ..... 108 7 100  
Miss K. D. Moore and Mr. W. C. Miller ..... 109 10 104  
Miss W. H. Weston and J. O. Dwyer ..... 120 10 116  
Miss A. Allou and L. Gov. Dewdney ..... 120 9 119  
Miss M. C. Thompson and A. P. Luxton ..... 102 7 95  
Miss M. C. Thompson and W. J. Heaven ..... 107 12 93  
Miss D. Lowen and G. H. B. Hart ..... 120 13 105  
Miss Heaven and A. J. C. Galley ..... 123 20 108  
Miss M. C. Thompson and B. H. Hart ..... 102 15 87  
Miss Marquis and F. C. O'Gorman ..... 101 18 89  
Miss E. Lowen and C. J. Combe ..... 101 7 94  
Miss N. Drake and W. H. Langley ..... 103 9 94

\*Pink

##### THE RING.

##### PROBABLE PLACE.

Corpus Christi, Tex., Jan. 18.—It is a well known fact among certain parties that while Stuart was at Corpus Christi last May he had several consultations with leading Brownsville attorneys, the result of which was the lease of an island in the Rio Grande River from the Mexican government. Several knowing ones asserted that probably the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight would be pulled off on the island, which is about ten miles from Brownsville.

##### CORBETT STILL TALKS.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 18.—James J. Corbett finished his professional engagement in this city last night. It is the universal opinion of the sporting fraternity that he showed up in fine form in his boxing scenes, and he displayed the same remarkable speed which has always characterized his work and that he is stronger and more rugged than he was here a year ago, and he did not seem in the least distressed after his bout with Connie McVeigh.

Before leaving town Corbett expressed himself as confident of winning the fight with Fitzsimmons and declared that he would enter the ring on that occasion in just as good condition as when he knocked out Sullivan.

"I have been dieting myself and training moderately ever since I signed the articles to fight Fitzsimmons," said Corbett, "and my condition is tiptop. Now I am just as fast as when I fought Sullivan and a much stronger and harder hitter. I have not outlined my plan of battle with the lanky fellow yet. In fact I never know just how I am going to fight a man until I face him in the ring. Then I guide myself according to the other fellow's tactics. I can never tell in advance what blows I am going to land, so you see it is impossible to anticipate what mistakes the other chap is going to make, or what angles he can be drawn into."

"One of the great secrets of boxing is successfully making openings and then quick to take advantage of them."

"I usually spend the greater part of the first round in feeling my man with a view to finding out his weak points. After I have sized him up I begin to figure on landing as often and with as much effect as possible. I realize that Fitzsimmons is a dangerous hitter, but I have met hard hitters before. It is not my intention to hold my jaw out and let Robert smash it at will. I think I can hit him myself and if I don't miss my guess Fitzsimmons will feel my glove a few times. I honestly believe that the fight will not last more than fifteen rounds."

"There has been some talk to the effect that you would retire from the ring after this fight. Is that your intention?"

"No, I don't expect to retire. I will retain the championship, if I beat Fitzsimmons and give some of those other sharp ducks a chance. I am still a young man, the reports circulated by certain wise people to the contrary notwithstanding. I expect to be able to hold the title for some years to come."

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